

Oregon Option has put people into real work situations—not just make work—and this has helped Oregon move people off the welfare rolls and into real, sustainable jobs. I believe the Senate can learn from the lessons of Oregon's program, and I will continue to work with my colleagues to ensure that all state TANF programs have the flexibility they need to operate successfully.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I understand the concerns of the Senators from Oregon, and look forward to working with them to reauthorize the TANF program in the coming months. I appreciate their concern for the need for Oregon to retain flexibility in TANF. I hope the Senator from Montana will agree that the Finance Committee, on both sides of the aisle, should discuss this issue as we move to reauthorize the TANF program.

Mr. BAUCUS. I agree with the chairman and look forward to moving on these issues. My home State of Montana is currently operating under a waiver that expires on December 31st of this year. I know that Montana, like Oregon, has been able to craft a successful TANF program because of its waiver, and I look forward to working with my distinguished colleagues to see that it is retained.

RECOGNIZING SENATOR TED STEVENS, THE RECIPIENT OF THE ARLEIGH BURKE AWARD FROM THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, our distinguished colleague, the Honorable TED STEVENS, was presented with the Arleigh Burke Award on June 11, 2003, by the Center for Strategic and International Studies. The award, named after the famed Admiral, who was the longest serving Chief of Naval Operations, recognizes Senator STEVENS's leadership in the fields of strategy, resources, and maritime affairs, as well as his hard work and selfless dedication to promote public service and the ideals of freedom.

When Senator STEVENS accepted the Burke Award, he delivered a thoughtful speech that underscored Admiral Burke's conviction that duty to country is more important than duty to the Commander-in-Chief, and that we should oppose the concentration of power.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator STEVENS's speech be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPEECH BY SENATOR TED STEVENS AT THE CSIS ARLEIGH BURKE MEMORIAL DINNER ON JUNE 11, 2003, IN WASHINGTON, DC

Good evening. Thanks to my good friend and colleague Senator Warner for that warm introduction.

My congratulations to General Keene, the Army's new Acting Chief of Staff. I wish him success in the coming months.

It is a tremendous honor to receive an award named after Admiral Burke. Like many of you, I am familiar with the Admiral's distinguished life of dedication, service, and achievement. When I served in China during World War II, he was an admiral in the Navy, and the battles that made him one of that war's greatest combat leaders were well-known.

I met Admiral Burke during the Eisenhower Administration. I was working on statehood for Alaska and Hawaii in the Department of Interior in those days. Admiral Burke was the Chief of Naval Operations. Like everything he did, Admiral Burke served as CNO with tremendous distinction. He was the youngest and longest serving CNO in history, and during his tenure he fought for technologies and strategies that continue to form the foundation of our Armed Services.

To refresh my memory of Admiral Burke's accomplishments, I went back to E.B. Potter's book about him.

Potter reported that in January of 1958, the year Alaska's Statehood Bill was enacted, Burke opposed the Gaither Report, which recommended streamlining and centralization of defense. At the National Press Club he warned against control of all U.S. forces by "one man, a military Solomon."

Notwithstanding that position of the CNO, in April 1958, and I quote from Potter's book on Arleigh Burke:

"... Eisenhower sent to Congress a special message on reorganization of the Department of Defense. Its chief recommendations were (1) to remove the Service Chiefs from the operation chain of command; (2) to restrict Service Secretaries to administration, relieving them of responsibility for military operations; (3) to restrict duties of Joint Chiefs of Staff mainly to advising the Secretary of Defense; (4) to enlarge the Joint Staff; and (5) to limit control of operating forces to the President and the Secretary of Defense."

Eisenhower sent word through Secretary of Defense McElroy that he wanted all senior officers and officials to support his plan.

Arleigh was called before the Senate Armed Services Committee. As Potter stated, Admiral Burke "put duty to country over duty to the Commander-in-Chief," and opposed this concentration of power in the Secretary of Defense.

The Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 did not rubber stamp the Gaither Report. It followed many of Admiral Burke's suggestions.

To his great credit, Ike appointed Admiral Burke to a third term as CNO in August 1959.

It is my hope that in reviewing the current proposals from D.O.D. before Congress, senior officers and officials of D.O.D. and all members of Congress will follow the great traditions Admiral Burke upheld.

Arleigh Burke lived his life by principles which guided him through the perils of World War II and still pertain today.

He once described his philosophy as:

"An old-time philosophy—a philosophy of realism. You must always ask yourself the question, 'What is important in life?' ... I don't think it's very important to be remembered. ... The ideas I stood for should be remembered."

Admiral Burke also demonstrated his loyalty to the men under his command. The spirit of Admiral Burke's commitment to his sailors is reflected in the steps the Congress has taken to support our troops and honor our promises to our veterans.

Admiral Burke was a hero and a visionary, and I can think of no greater honor than to be your guest at this evening's event. Thanks again for this award.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in New Bedford, MA. On June 22, 2003, Saurabh Bhalerao, a 24-year-old graduate student, was ambushed by four men and savagely beaten when the assailants mistook the student for a Muslim. Mr. Bhalerao, a Hindu Indian, works part-time as a pizza delivery man. One of the suspects placed a phone order at the local pizzeria where Mr. Bhalerao is employed. When Mr. Bhalerao arrived with the order, two men shoved him into the apartment and pushed him to the floor. After Mr. Bhalerao was lying on the floor, the attackers kicked and beat him. At one point, one suspect hit him with a kitchen chair. The perpetrators also burned Mr. Bhalerao's body with lit cigarettes. According to court documents, one of the attackers told Mr. Bhalerao to "Go back to your own country." Mr. Bhalerao eventually escaped from the trunk of an assailant's car after he managed to loosen the fisherman's rope binding his hands and feet. He is currently in the intensive care unit at a local hospital.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

NOMINATION OF JOSHUA BOLTEN TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise in support of Joshua Bolten as Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and to urge Mr. Bolten to do everything within his power to help put the Federal budget back on sound footing.

The position of OMB Director is always one of the most demanding posts in our Government, but it is especially so right now. The tax cuts pushed through by the President over the last 2½ years, combined with the continuing economic slowdown and increased spending to respond to the September 11 terrorist attacks and prosecute the military efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq, have pushed the budget deep into deficit. And despite the fact that we desperately need to get our fiscal house in order to be ready for the imminent retirement of the baby-boom population, this administration and its allies in Congress have not yet accepted that the policies they have advocated are leading us in the wrong direction.